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BOROUGH



OF MORLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954

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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at present constituted)

THE MAYOR: ALDERMAN H. MALCOLM SMITH
CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR MISS C. E. HEPWORTH, J.P.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: COUNCILLOR T. REDICK

Aldermen:

C. STINTON, J.P.

H. S. WILSON

Councillors:

J. H. ASQUITH

A. ATTACK

H. BARNES

H. BREWSTER

MRS. A. CLAYTON

A. T. DANCE

H. DODSWORTH

G. P. FAULKS

G. W. HILL

MRS. R. STRICKLAND

A. WHITEHEAD

Local Health Authority: West Riding County Council

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF AND STAFF OF THE
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL)
EMPLOYED IN THIS DIVISIONAL AREA**

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer:

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers:

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Marianne H. Witt, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental Surgeon.

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

Frank G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E., A.M.Inst P.C.

Sanitary Inspectors:

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M. Inst P.C.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

R. Wood, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Officer:

A. Prince

Health Visitors and School Nurses (West Riding County Council):

‡†*Miss N. Richardson

‡†*Mrs. E. M. Hemingway

§†*Miss E. Wilman

‡†*Miss P. M. M. Taylor

‡*Miss E. K. Rhodes

†*Miss D. M. Habergham

* State Registered Nurse

‡ Health Visitors Certificate

† State Certified Midwife

§ Fever Trained

District Midwives (West Riding County Council):

Miss M. Burdon

Mrs. A. Hewson

Miss E. Chapman

Mrs. D. J. Jackson

Mrs. E. H. Hargreaves

Home Nurses (West Riding County Council):

Miss J. Gomersall

Miss E. Rothery

Miss O. R. Marriott

Miss J. Stokes

Mrs. C. Noble

Miss A. M. Wood

Miss F. Robinson

Mrs. M. Woollin

Mental Health Social Worker (West Riding County Council):

Miss C. M. Glover

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. Philp

Clerical Staff:

A. Wright, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)
K. Schofield, D.P.A.
G. Tyrell
R. Crabtree
D. Leach
C. C. Roberts
J. W. McKnight
M. A. Ramsden
Mrs. W. R. Hollingworth
Miss M. Halloran
Miss S. Wilby
Mrs. B. Robinson
Miss C. Brennan
Mrs. M. Kilburn

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

Resident Population (Registrar General's Estimate): 39,560

Live Births:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	303	251	554
Illegitimate	13	8	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	316	259	575
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth-rate (Registrar General)			14.5
Corrected Birth-rate			15.08

Still Births:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	7	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per thousand (Live and Still Births) ...			22.1

DEATHS:

	Males	Females	Total
	245	236	481
Death-rate (Registrar General)			12.2
Corrected death-rate			12.81
Maternal Mortality Rate			0.00

INFANT DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under One Year:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	11	3	14
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	3	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	10	2	12
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	2	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infantile Mortality Rate:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	24.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	2.02
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0.00
Deaths from Diarrhoea (all ages)	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	0.00
Death rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.08
„ „ Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.02
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.00
„ „ Cancer	2.02
„ „ Measles	0.00
„ „ Whooping Cough	0.00
„ „ Scarlet Fever	0.00
„ „ Diphtheria	0.00
„ „ Pneumonia, Bronchitis	1.01
No. of cases notified as Scarlet Fever	53
„ „ Diphtheria	0
„ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12
„ „ Other forms of Tuberculosis	5
„ „ Pneumonia	1
„ „ Erysipelas	8
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	1
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
„ „ Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
„ „ Dysentery	38
„ „ Food Poisoning	2

**To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,
Borough of Morley.**

I have the honour to present to you once more, the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare Services of the Borough of Morley for the year ended, December 31st, 1954.

As in all previous years when a Report has similarly been presented, this Report is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry and in an approved form.

Again, a report is included on the Welfare and School Health Services which are provided by the Local Health Authority, that is, in regard to Morley Borough—the West Riding County Council. This part of the report is included for the information of the Members of the Local Council and the Public Health Committee.

Reference is made in the report to the amalgamation of Divisions 13 and 14 of the Divisional Scheme of Preventive Medical Services of the County Authority. This amalgamation which was proposed by the County Authority, was provisionally accepted in 1954 and from a date in February, 1954, your Medical Officer has acted as Medical Officer of Health for Ossett Municipal Borough, for Horbury Urban District and for Wakefield Rural District, and also is Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Administrative Area comprised in these County Districts.

This has entailed a complete re-organisation of administration and services in the conjoined area and is further referred to in the body of the report.

In conclusion, may I once again express my thanks to the members of the Council for their ready sympathy and assistance in all matters relating to Public Health and Welfare during the year and to the officials of the Morley Council and to the Divisional Office Staff for their unfailing co-operation and help during the year under review.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK G. E. HILL

Medical Officer of Health.

The Divisional Health Office
Windsor House, Morley

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

During 1954, a proposal was received from the West Riding County Council that Division No. 14 (Morley Borough) and No. 13 (Ossett Borough, Horbury Urban District and Wakefield Rural District) of the Divisional Scheme of Preventive Medical Services, should be amalgamated.

The proposal was in furtherance of the adopted scheme of the West Riding County Councils, that the 31 Divisions of the County Council's original proposals should be reduced to 18 as and when opportunities to do this should arise.

The Divisional Medical Officer for Division 13, Dr. Evans, resigned his appointment at the end of 1953 and in view of the vacancy so created in the No. 13 Division, the County Council proposed the amalgamation.

The proposals were accepted on a provisional basis and your Medical Officer of Health commenced duties as Divisional Medical Officer for Division 13 and Acting Medical Officer for the constituent Local Authorities in the Division, in the month of February, 1954.

This arrangement continued throughout the year and later in 1955, the various appointments involved were made permanent and these arrangements became effective from the 1st of July 1955 when the two Divisional Offices and Divisional Staffs were merged.

The new Divisional Office is established, at Windsor House, Morley, the original offices of No. 14 Division, but with extension of the accommodation available.

The policy of the County Council, under which these arrangements were made was adopted to effect an economy in Divisional Administration, largely through a reduction in the staff employed, both medical and clerical.

No curtailment of the earlier existing medical or welfare services was contemplated or implied in the proposals.

Reference is made to another administrative change which was brought into operation during the year under review. This affected the distribution of the Ministry of Food Products—National Dried Milk and Ministry Accessory Vitamin Foods.

During the year, the duty for distribution was passed from the Ministry of Food (effected through the Ministry of Labour), to the Welfare Service of the Local Health Authority.

Essentially, this involved adding National Dried Milk and the Vitamin preparations to the Proprietary Brands of Dried Milk and Accessory Foods already distributed through the various clinics and Welfare Centres in the Divisional Area. This added individually to the volume of work undertaken in the clinics and centres, and, in cases, necessitated a reorganisation of times and places of distribution, and to assist in dealing with this, one whole-time clerk, previously employed in this work by the Ministry of

Food was transferred to the staff of Division 14 and a further whole-time clerk was similarly transferred to the staff of Division 13.

The date fixed for the transfer was June 1954 and this service, now given by the Local Health Authority, continues in operation.

The Annual Report for 1954 has again been prepared in accordance with the instruction of the Ministry and in the form approved by the Ministry.

In general, the report submitted is a satisfactory one. The population figure (Registrar General's Estimate) is 39,560.

575 live births were recorded, giving a corrected birth-rate of 15.08 as compared with a birth-rate of 13.6 for 1953.

The still-birth rate is shown as 22.1 as compared with 27.4 for 1953.

492 total deaths were registered and the corrected death rate is given as 12.81, again as compared with 13.5 for 1953.

The maternal mortality rate for the year is 0.00. Last year one maternal death was recorded.

The infantile death rate for the year is 24.3 compared with the figure of 31.4 for the previous year.

The general incidence of infectious diseases has been low, in 1954.

113 cases of Whooping Cough and 37 cases of Measles were notified during the year. In 1953, 576 cases of Measles and 202 cases of Whooping Cough were recorded. 1953 was a year of high incidence of these two illnesses, chiefly amongst the younger children, and this persisted into the early months of 1954, but the high rate was not sustained and the total figures for the year were relatively low.

No deaths were recorded from either Measles or Whooping Cough but four cases of Whooping Cough were admitted to Hospital. No case of Measles was admitted to Hospital.

There was some relative prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the year with 53 cases notified, although the numbers notified were fewer than in 1953 when 88 cases were reported.

Of the 53 cases reported, 34 were admitted to Hospital. No death from Scarlet Fever occurred.

38 cases of Dysentery were notified. This condition is prevalent and indeed more prevalent than the figure of notifications would suggest.

The causes of the illness vary, and the illness itself may be essentially of a mild type or of a more severe type with certain infections, but no case of infection with Salmonella organism was reported or ascertained.

Nevertheless, the infections which did occur can be serious in infants and elderly persons, and in debilitated persons. No death was recorded from dysentery or from gastro-enteritis.

Two cases of suspected food poisoning were reported. The diagnosis was not confirmed in either case.

Fewer cases of Tuberculosis were reported. Continued progress was

made with Housing and 166 Council Houses were erected in 1954 and 30 new houses were erected by Private enterprise, a total of 196.

The adopted schemes of the Local Authority provide for new Council building at Westerton Hall estate, at Dean Hall Estate and Low Moor Estate.

Representations in respect of unfit houses were made in 1954 and approved. The opportunity arises to progress rather faster with slum dwelling clearance and the allocation of Council houses for this purpose has been increased to a more effective level.

The problem of the unfit houses remains considerable in Morley and in 1955, the Council will have a statutory obligation to submit a report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the ascertained unfit houses in the Borough and also to submit proposals for dealing with these houses, either by closure or by demolition.

The survey for this purpose has been completed and submitted to the Council.

Water supplies have undergone no substantial change in the arrangements for priority domestic and industrial supplies.

Some improvements and extensions are referred to in the Report with regard to Drainage and Sewerage, there is need for certain extensions and need for the improvement of effluents, particularly at the Main outfall works.

The Annual Report again makes reference in the body of the Report to services provided by the Local Health Authority, that is, the West Riding County Council. These services are largely the personal services comprising the School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Services, but additionally are services connected with mental health, with acute and chronic sick persons and with the elderly infirm persons.

The information afforded in this report on the services is of interest to those concerned with Local Sanitary Administration and the references to these services which are given show that, in so far as the Local Health Authority is concerned, the services have been maintained at an efficient level and in many ways improved.

Reference is made to the new Multiple Clinic which the County Authority is erecting now in Morley and which it is anticipated, will be completed and brought into operation in the summer of 1955.

The new clinic will provide a very adequate accommodation for the various consultant and other clinics which will be carried on there. These are comprehensive and include Consultant Paediatric, Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, Dental Clinic, Minor Ailment and Inspection Clinics and Infant and Maternity Clinics.

Additional services are the Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, the Orthopaedic Clinic and the Clinic for Speech-Therapy.

The provision of the clinic will enable an effective improvement to be made in the Local Welfare Services.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary	Infectious Diseases No. of Cases notified Scarlet Fever Diph- theria
1944	19.7	14.5	39.9	0.00	2.07	.33 .08	323 66
1945	17.6	13.4	54.9	0.00	1.93	.38 .05	99 35
1946	19.2	14.1	59.0	2.64	2.06	.26 .18	24 11
1947	23.2	13.7	44.1	1.07	2.09	.25 .05	46 2
1948	19.9	11.8	44.3	0.00	1.64	.25 .07	123 3
1949	17.2	13.0	38.0	0.00	1.73	.33 .03	57 0
1950	15.9	13.2	26.4	0.02	1.82	.15 .02	74 0
1951	13.91	15.26	43.6	0.00	2.07	.15 .025	58 0
1952	13.4	14.06	20.1	1.64	1.76	.10 0.00	40 0
1953	15.3	12.4	31.5	1.61	2.30	.18 0.00	88 0
1954	14.5	12.2	24.3	0.00	2.02	.08 .02	53 0

A statement is included here of certain statistics shown as a comparative table with reference to ten recent years.

The table shows the general and particular trends in various vital and other statistics over a period of recent years.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

General Statistics, 1954:

Area	acres	9,529
Population (1951 census)		39,783
Population (Registrar-General), Mid 1954		39,560
Number of inhabited houses (1951 census)		13,198
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1954—according to the rate books)		14,149
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1954/55		£760
Rateable value 1/4/1955		£198,579

Laboratory Facilities:

Local: Medical Research Council Laboratory, Public Health Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Samples submitted:

Examination for Diphtheria	132
Examination for Haemolytic Streptococcus	132
Examination for Dysentery Organisms	364
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination from this Department	78
Milk samples submitted for biological examination	18
Ice Cream samples submitted for bacteriological examination	41
Water samples	50
Bath Water samples	8
Water samples submitted for examination under arrangements made by the Waterworks Committee to the Laboratory of Messrs. H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax	260

GENERAL CLINIC SERVICES 1954

During the year the Central Clinic in Commercial Street, Morley, has continued to be the Centre for general and for special services for the district.

There are four additional clinic premises in use—in Ardsley West and Ardsley East, in Gildersome and in Drighlington. Also there is a food distribution centre at the Town Hall, Churwell.

At the Central Clinic the general services include the infant welfare clinics held on two half days per week, Monday being essentially for infants and Wednesday more particularly for toddlers.

Ante-natal clinic sessions are held here on Friday afternoons.

Each half day in the week is devoted to various school clinic sessions, minor ailment sessions on each morning and afternoon and inspection clinics with a Medical Officer in attendance on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Special clinic sessions are arranged, some being routine clinics held in each week, others being Consultant Sessions arranged as required.

These include Consultant Ophthalmic and Paediatric Clinics and the routine clinics of Orthopaedic, Ultra-violet light, Speech-Therapy etc. which are part of the normal School Health and Welfare Services.

Attendance at the Central Clinic and Central Welfare Centres have been well maintained during the year.

During the year, the distribution of National Dried Milk and Vitamin Products was taken over by the Local Health Authority and each Clinic is a distribution centre for this work and this arrangement has contributed to clinic attendances.

The attendances at the additional centres mentioned above have been maintained in respect of Infant Welfare but show a marked falling off in respect of pre-and post-natal clinics and of school clinic attendances. It is, however, pointed out that the school clinic attendances are in respect of minor treatment and inspection only—no special or consultant clinic is held except at the Central Clinic. This applies to dental clinic services also.

The Paediatric Clinic (Consultant) continues and the attendances are maintained. This is arranged in consultation with the Department of Child Health at Leeds University and the Consultant attending is a member of the staff of the Child Health Department, who in the clinic acts as Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority.

Cases are referred to this Clinic by Local Practitioners, the availability of this clinic in the district being of great benefit to practitioner and patient alike.

Reference has been made in recent reports to the need for new clinic premises in Central Morley, the premises in use in Commercial Street being unsuitable for the accommodation of the clinics now being held there and for their efficient working. This has been considered and a decision made to erect a new modern multiple clinic on a suitable site in Corporation Street, Morley, where a site is available and generally convenient to the district.

Work is well in progress on this clinic and it is anticipated that the clinic will be in operation at an early date in the year 1955. The provision of this clinic will enable improved and more effective service to be given in the Welfare Scheme of the Authority.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR CONSULTATION

Total number of centres provided and maintained by the West Riding
County Council 6

Infant Welfare Centres:

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley:

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley:

*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley:

*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington:

*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Council Offices, Gildersome:

*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

*Combined with a School Clinic Session.

The Old Town Hall, Churwell:

Wednesday, 10-30 to 11-30 a.m.

(Sale of Welfare Foods only).

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Morley Infant Welfare:

Monday Session:

Total attendances, 1954:

(1) Children under 1 year	860
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	157

Total 1017

Average attendance per session 19.5

Children attending for the first time in 1954 and who, at the date of their first attendance, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	82
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	7

Total 89

Wednesday Session:

Total attendances, 1954:

(1) Children under 1 year of age	1281
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	352

Total 1613

Average attendance per session 31.0

Children attending for the first time in 1954 and who, at the date of their first attendance, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	71
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	11
	<hr/>
Total	82

Morley Infant Welfare Combined Clinics:

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:

(1) Under 1 year of age	149
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	202
	<hr/>
Total	351

East Ardsley Infant Welfare:

Total attendances, 1954:

(1) Children under 1 year	562
(2) Children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	638
	<hr/>
	1200

Average attendance per session 23.0

Children attending for the first time in 1954 and who, at the date of their first attendance, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	47
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	2
	<hr/>
Total	49

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:

(1) Under 1 year of age	29
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	60
	<hr/>
Total	89

West Ardsley Infant Welfare:

Total attendances, 1954:

(1) Children under 1 year of age	649
(2) Children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	179
	<hr/>
Total	828

Average attendance per session 15.9

Children attending for the first time in 1954 and who, at the date of their first attendance, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	64
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	4
	<hr/>
Total	68
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:

(1) Under 1 year of age	50
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	39
	<hr/>
Total	89
	<hr/>

Drighlington Infant Welfare:

Total attendances, 1954:

(1) Children under 1 year of age	542
(2) Children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	183
	<hr/>
Total	725
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 13.9

Children attending for the first time in 1954 and who, at the date of their first attendance, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	42
(2) Between the age of 1 year and 5 years	1
	<hr/>
Total	43
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year and who were then:

(1) Under 1 year of age	35
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	35
	<hr/>
Total	70
	<hr/>

Gildersome Infant Welfare:

Total attendances, 1954:

(1) Children under 1 year of age	657
(2) Children between the age of 1 year and 5 years	107
	<hr/>
Total	764
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session 14.7

Children attending for the first time in 1954 and who, at the date of their first attendance, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	52
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	1
	<hr/>
Total	53
	<hr/>

Children in attendance at the end of the year who were then:

(1) Under 1 year of age	43
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	22
	<hr/>
Total	65
	<hr/>

Combined statement for all Infant Welfare Centres:

Total attendances at all Centres during the year:

(1) By children under 1 year of age	4551
(2) By children between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	1596

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendances were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	358
(2) Between the ages of 1 year and 5 years	26

Total number of children in attendance at the end of the year and who, at that time, were:

(1) Under 1 year of age	306
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Percentage of total notified births, 1954, represented by this figure 53.0

MINISTRY OF FOOD DRIED MILK AND OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS

The distribution of National Dried Milk and the Orange Juice and Vitamin Products supplied by the Ministry was taken over in 1954 and distributed through the Infant Welfare Clinics of the Local Health Authority—commencing on the 1st July 1954. Instructions were given regarding the availability of these Foods to infants and mothers and this necessitated the organisation of a very comprehensive scheme of distribution throughout the area.

Two additional clerks were appointed to the Divisional Office Staff to assist in this work.

The following Table shows the amounts of these various products distributed in Morley from 1st July 1954 to the end of the year.

National Dried Milk	5,650 tins
Orange Juice	3,959 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	1,106 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	326 packets

DRIED MILK, ETC., ISSUED AT VARIOUS WELFARE CENTRES

A statement of the sales and free issues of Dried Milk, etc., is given below:

Infants and Children under 5 years of age:

Sales at full cost:

Ambrosia Dried Milk	457 pkts.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	1359 pkts.
Trufood, Humanised	672 pkts.
Virol	160 medium cups
Maltoline	85 jars
Glucose	104 cartons
Nestrovite	3 bottles
Halibut Oil	27 bottles
Midlothian Oat Food	64 tins
Robrex	280 pkts.
Scott's Baby Cereal	260 pkts.
Minadex	23 bottles
Lactogol	5 tins
Colact	26 bottles
Weaning Foods	131 pkts.
Halibut Oil Capsules	27 bottles

Free Issues: Expectant and Nursing Mothers:

Adexolin Liquid	124 bottles
Lactation Tablets	359 bottles
Colliron	10 bottles
Halibut Oil Drops	94 bottles
Lactogol Tablets	20 bottles

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

For patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home:

Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board)

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement.

*New Multiple Clinic premises, Corporation Street, Morley:

Friday in each week, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley:

1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, 1-30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

*Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley:

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, 9-45 a.m. to 10-15 a.m.

Gildersome Council Offices: Relaxation Clinic:

1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

West Ardsley, No. 1 Syke Lane, West Ardsley:

Relaxation Clinic every Monday, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

* Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

Attendances at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in 1954 are shown below:

Ante-Natal Clinics:

Morley District Ante-natal Clinics:

Total number of women who attended	81
--	----

Total attendances	339
-------------------------	-----

Average attendance per session	4
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West Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic:

Total number of Women who attended	11
--	----

Total attendances	44
-------------------------	----

Average attendance per session	2
--------------------------------------	---

East Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic:

Total number of women who attended	10
--	----

Total attendances	20
-------------------------	----

Average attendance per session	1.7
--------------------------------------	-----

Home Helps—Domiciliary Service

Figures in respect of this service are given as follows: 1954:

Number of cases where Home Helps were provided:

(a) For whole-time service	23
----------------------------------	----

(b) For part-time service	270
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Total No. of cases ...	293
------------------------	-----

An analysis of these 293 cases shows that the reasons help was sought were as follows:

For Maternity patients	in	26 cases
For acute Sickness patients	in	35 cases
For Chronic Sick and Chronic Infirm patients	in	232 cases
		<hr/>
Total		293 cases
		<hr/>

The demands on the Service continue to increase and within a fixed establishment the demand can be met only by reducing the Service given in individual cases and by periodic revision of the cases where help is being given as to the urgency of need.

To meet increasing demand on the Service, the establishment and the Divisional allocation of establishment is reviewed from time to time by the County Authority. In the light of a recent review, the establishment for Morley is again being increased, but the establishment is quoted in relation to the whole of the Divisional Health Area (that is the original No. 13 and No. 14 Divisions) and this is now increased to the equivalent of 37 whole-time Home Helps. Additionally, there is a reserve pool from which certain emergency demands can be met.

Day Nurseries

Attendances at the two Day Nurseries in Morley were as follows:

Lewisham Park Day Nursery:

Total accommodation	40 places
Number on Register at end of year	19

Grove Park Day Nursery:

Total accommodation	40 places
Number on Register at end of year	16

Over a recent period, admission to the Day Nurseries has been available to infants and children of mothers who were eligible in certain priority groups which were determined in relation to Public Health and Welfare Services and not in relation to employment. In consequence of this, the numbers in attendance at the Nurseries during the year have fallen and there is no waiting list now for admission.

The County Authority have determined on the final closure of Grove Park Day Nursery that priority cases will all be accommodated in the Lewisham Park Day Nursery, but, in furthering the adopted policy of the County Council, it is felt that the County Authority may decide to close the Lewisham Park Day Nursery, also at an early date.

Home Nursing Service

Eight Home or Domiciliary Nurses are employed in Morley.

They are engaged in the Nursing of general Medical and Surgical patients in their homes and also in Hospital After-care treatments and supervision.

During 1954 there has been an increasing demand again on this service and a summary statement of the work undertaken in 1954 is shown as follows:

Number of individual patients attended by the Home Nurses 960

Total number of Home Visits made by the Home Nurses in connection with the nursing treatment of the patients shown above ... 23,701

The work of Domiciliary Nurses continues to increase and there is, to some extent, a reflection of the increasing demand on hospital beds and accommodation.

The Home Nursing Service, with the service of Home Helps, has been of material assistance in enabling a number of patients to have effective treatment in their own homes and in consequence to relieve, to some extent, the pressure of the demand on Institutional Bed Accommodation.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes

The provision has again been sufficient for the needs of the area and it is shown that the majority of the maternity cases were accepted for institutional care for confinement.

Accommodation is available in Morley Hall Maternity Home and in the Maternity Department of the County General Hospital at Staincliffe but many patients were admitted to other institutions, in particular to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, to the Maternity Hospital at Dewsbury and and to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.

A statement of admission is given.

Domiciliary Midwifery

There are 5 domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, who are employed in Morley.

This staff is sufficient at present for the needs of the district and all Midwives have motor car transport.

In 1954 these Domiciliary Midwives attended 149 cases, giving an average of 30 to each Midwife.

The number of 5 Domiciliary Midwives for the whole of the district has entailed some difficulty in covering the large area of Morley for relief, for holiday periods and for off duty and an establishment must be fixed in consideration not only of the clinical work a midwife so employed may be expected to carry out, but also in relation to the other factors mentioned. This has been mentioned in previous reports when reference has been made to reduction in establishment when opportunity has risen.

Maternity and Midwifery

The figures of admissions to the various institutions is given below:
 Morley Hall Maternity Home:

Total cases admitted 308

West Riding County Hospital, Staincliffe:

Booked cases admitted 76

Emergency cases admitted 16

Total 92

Leeds Maternity Hospital:

Booked cases admitted 9

Emergency cases admitted 3

Total 12

Wakefield General Hospital:

Booked cases admitted 2

Emergency cases admitted 4

Total 6

Manygates Maternity Hospital:

Total cases admitted 6

Moorlands Maternity Hospital, Dewsbury:

Total cases admitted 11

Batley Maternity Hospital:

Total cases admitted 2

St. James's Hospital, Leeds:

Total cases admitted 2

St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford:

Total cases admitted 2

St. Mary's Hospital, Leeds:

Total cases admitted 2

Walton Hall Maternity Home, Wakefield:

Total cases admitted 1

Summary of all Lying-in Institutions:

Booked cases admitted 421

Emergency cases admitted 23

Total 444

Figures relating to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Morley Borough are as follows:

Number of Domiciliary Midwives	5
Total number of confinements undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives	
(a) as Midwives	132
(b) as Maternity Nurses	17
	<hr/>
	Total 149
	<hr/>
Number of cases where medical assistance was sought by midwife	57
Number of patients to whom gas and air was given	114

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1954.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal death was recorded in 1954.

Health Visitors:

Statement of Home Visits of Health Visitors, 1954:

(1) To expectant mothers:	
(a) First visits	123
(b) Total visits	226
(2) To children under 1 year of age:	
(a) First visits	555
(b) Total visits	5274
(3) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:	
Total visits	8595
(4) Other visits to Homes, Miscellaneous	3598
	<hr/>
	Total all visits 17693
	<hr/>

The total establishment of Health Visitors and School Nurses for the Morley Borough is eight. This has not been maintained in 1954 because of a shortage of suitably trained applicants for these appointments.

The total staff employed here at the date of writing this report is:

Whole-time Health Visitors and School Nurses	5
Whole-time Clinic Nurse	1
Part-time Health Visitor	1
Equivalent establishment in lieu of whole-time staff	6½

The Health Visitors and School Nurses are employed in the Maternity and Infant Welfare Services and in all branches of the School Health Service.

Additionally, their duties include the care and after-care of hospital patients, the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients, the care of problem families and elderly persons and a number of other duties associated with Welfare and School Health.

They are actively engaged in Health Teaching and propaganda and in this are essentially and usefully devoting their services to Preventive Medicine.

There is a shortage of nurses coming forward for training in this work, which requires a certificate of General Training, a Certificate of certain Midwifery Training and additionally a qualification in the work and duties of Health Visitors as employed by Local Authorities. The shortage continues in spite of aided schemes of training of Local Authorities.

Tuberculosis

The Hospital Board maintains a local dispensary at High Street, Morley, and provides the services of a Chest Physician who attends at the dispensary on Thursday morning in each week.

There is no institution for the resident treatment of tuberculosis cases in Morley.

Care and after-care of tuberculosis is a duty of the Authority and one Health Visitor attends each Session at the local dispensary and acts as liaison officer for this service between the dispensary and the department.

Additionally, this Health Visitor carries out all domiciliary visiting to cases of tuberculosis in the district.

The question whether a tuberculosis dispensary will continue here is under discussion and when certain reorganisation by the Hospital Management Committee is effected, the future user of the dispensary will be considered.

Whilst many facilities are not available in the local dispensary, the patients requiring additional services are able to get these services and if the dispensary is closed, the effective and useful purpose it has served over a period of many years, will be lost as a local service and inconvenience will be entailed for many patients who attend there.

There is an active Tuberculosis Care Committee in Morley who provide comforts for cases of tuberculosis and generally interest themselves in the welfare of persons suffering from tuberculosis in one form or another.

The Committee receives an annual grant from the Local Health Authority.

Venereal Disease

There are no local clinics or treatment facilities but ample provision is

available in the general and special hospitals in Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield and Dewsbury.

General Hospitals

Whilst Morley is very well situated for General and Special Hospital facilities, being within easy reach of the large towns of Leeds and Bradford and of the County Borough of Wakefield and Dewsbury, reference is made to the waiting periods inevitable still for certain classes of patients, and in particular for the elderly chronic sick and infirm.

There is restricted accommodation for mental deficiency cases in this area and waiting periods for accommodation are often long.

The Morley Borough is part of the administrative district of No. 11 Management Committee (North Eastern Regional Hospital Board). The chairman of the Morley Health Committee is an elected member of the Management Committee.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

There has been no substantial change in 1954 in the general arrangements to supply water within the Borough.

Water is impounded at Withens at the Morley Corporation's own collecting ground and reservoir.

Additional supplies come from Halifax and from Bradford.

All mains water so supplied is upland moorland water, of good purity but containing much sediment, chiefly of a peaty nature. The water is subject to sedimentation treatment and filtration and to an addition of lime to control any tendency to plumbo-solvency.

This mains water is brought to service reservoirs in Morley and distributed from these.

Routine sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination are made and these have been uniformly satisfactory and a good standard of purity maintained.

All mains water is subject to chlorination and samples show a satisfactory residual chlorinic content at the consumers tap.

There has been no shortage of water for domestic or trade use in 1954.

Improvements made in 1954 include a new 4 inch Main to supply Westerton Hall, Estate, West Ardsley, and a 3 inch Main at Gildersome and Whitehall Road, Drighlington, replaced by a 4 inch Main.

In 1956 it is anticipated that the work on the proposed new 15 inch Trunk Main from Withens to Morley will be commenced. Additionally

new Mains to the new Housing Estate at Low Moor, Wide Lane, are proposed.

The scraping and relining of existing Mains has been carried out, as and when required.

Drainage and Sewage

Mention is made of the following:

Extensions in 1954:

The Westerton Hall Estate. New sewerage in connection with the development of this new housing estate.

Districts where new works are required. Sewering:

- (1) Gelderd Road.
- (2) Tingley Common.
- (3) Woodhouse Lane, Ardsley.
- (4) Wide Lane, Morley.

Sewage Disposal Works

- (a) Extensions in 1954: None.
- (b) Inadequacy of Existing Works.

Main Sewage Works, Dewsbury Road, under consideration and an experimental pilot plant installed.

Housing

New Council houses erected in 1954	166
New private houses erected in 1954	30
	<hr/>
Total	196
	<hr/>

Total of Council houses at end of 1954:

Pre-war erected houses	1589
Post-war erected houses	1150
	<hr/>
Total	2739
	<hr/>

Schemes of proposed new Council building:

Westerton Hall Estate	96 houses
Dean Hall Estate	80 houses
Low Moor Estate	400 houses

To the Chairman and Member of the Health Committee.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the following report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area for the year ended 31st December 1954.

The year under review was one of extreme pressure. In addition to the ever-increasing volume of routine day-to-day work, circumstances arose which necessitated the performance of a number of special tasks.

In the early part of the year, a survey of the housing conditions of the area was carried out with a view to the preparation of slum clearance proposals for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, as required by the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954.

The decision of the Government to decontrol the slaughtering of animals as from July 1954 was accompanied by a directive making it the responsibility of local authorities to ensure that adequate slaughtering facilities were available for their districts. The difficulties that this presented were accentuated by the limited time available for the making of the necessary arrangements. In spite of all these difficulties, by the day of decontrol a sufficient number of private slaughterhouses had been brought up to a higher standard than pre-war and had been licensed and were ready for use.

The duty of meat inspection at these slaughterhouses has added considerably to the normal routine day-to-day work of the Department. Many hours of overtime at nights and week-ends have been put in on this work and a detailed inspection of every animal slaughtered in the Borough has been carried out.

During the year, what was so far the largest post-war clearance area was submitted to the Council. In view of the large number of unfit houses in the Borough it is evident that the tempo of this work will continue to increase in the next few years.

Mention has already been made of a number of ways in which the work of the Department has been intensified during the year, and it seems likely that this process will be repeated in other branches of our activities in the next few years. Legislation was before Parliament during 1954 for amendments to the Food and Drugs Acts to enable local authorities to pursue more effectively their campaigns for cleaner and safer food. The Clean Air Bill, which is now under consideration, has as its aim the reduction of atmospheric pollution in industrial towns. Both these matters are likely to call for yet greater efforts on the part of the Health Department. The increasing importance of so many branches of our work and the consequent need for the devotion of more time and effort on them should not in any way occasion alarm. On the contrary, the fact that there should be such growing public interest in these vital health matters is an indication of the progress which we have made and augurs well for our chances of achieving success in our future endeavours.

I am greatly indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for his ever-

present help, advice and guidance and to the District Sanitary Inspectors and the clerical staff for their loyal support and for their readiness to give freely of their leisure time in order that the work of the Department could be carried out efficiently. I should also like to express my appreciation and thanks for the many ways in which the Committee have supported our work during the past year and I trust that our efforts will continue to merit that support.

I am, Your obedient servant,

F. G. SUGDEN

Chief Sanitary Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation acts as the Water Undertaker for the Borough, supplying water for domestic and for industrial purposes.

The supply to dwelling houses is now comprehensive for the District, every dwelling house with the exception of two being supplied with mains water.

The two excepted houses have not been so supplied owing to the siting of these houses in relation to the water mains.

There has been no essential change in the arrangements for collecting, acquiring and supplying water during the year under review.

The sources of the water are the Corporation's own water works at Withens Clough, which consists of a high moorland collecting ground, with an impounding reservoir, and supplementary water supplies obtained from the Halifax and Bradford Water Authority.

The water collected at Withens is surface drainage water, characterised by the nature of the moorland from which it is collected. It is a water free from pollution but carrying a sediment, chiefly peaty matter and with an acid content.

An initial treatment of this water, which is carried out at Withens, consists in the addition of alumina feric and lime and this is followed by filtration which removes very satisfactorily the bulk of the peaty and other insoluble sediment.

The water is conducted by pipe line from Withens to Morley—approximately 20 miles—and is held then in Service Reservoirs. At Morley, the additional water from Halifax and Bradford is received also in the Service Reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here and this is adjusted to carry an effective residual chlorine content to each consumer's tap.

Officers of the Health Department carry out routine sampling to ensure purity of supply and effective chlorination.

The supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the

notice—due to various causes which in general have been remedied.

Some difficulty has been caused in dead ends and places where stagnation may occur, with accumulations of peaty deposit, but such accumulations are dealt with by flushing, and points where they are likely to occur have received a routine treatment.

Regular water sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by officers of the Health Department.

Examinations carried out are chemical and bacteriological. Additionally, special investigations, including laboratory investigation is carried out if information not available from routine investigations is necessary.

During 1954, 208 water samples taken by the Water Department were submitted for bacteriological examination and 52 samples similarly taken were submitted for chemical examination.

In the case of two samples examined bacteriologically, the presence of B.Coli was reported and these were unsatisfactory.

All other samples examined were reported as satisfactory. Chemical examinations in all cases were reported as satisfactory.

Additionally, 50 samples of mains water were taken by Sanitary Inspectors and examined at the Medical Research Council Laboratory at Wakefield.

Of these, one showed the presence of B.Coli and was unsatisfactory.

Five samples submitted to the Laboratory, for chemical examination, including lead solvency and content, were reported on as satisfactory.

The water supplies of the two houses not supplied with mains water were under observation during the year and reports on examinations of these waters did not indicate pollution of any serious nature.

The Corporation has schemes in hand to meet anticipated increases in demand for water.

Such schemes include the construction of an additional 15 inch main, a new storage and service reservoir which will be covered (present service reservoirs are not covered) and improved valve and control arrangements at Withens.

H. T. LEA AND MALLINDER**The Borough Laboratory, Halifax**

W/J 162

REPORT on the Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of one sample of water, received on September 29th 1954.

Sample marked "Tower Feed, Halifax water only."

Chemical Analysis

Total Solids	88	pts per million
Mineral Matter	67	" " "
Chlorine as Chlorides	15	" " "
Free Ammonia	0.052	" " "
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.072	" " "
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F	0.53	" " "
Nitrous Nitrogen	Slight trace	" "
Nitric Nitrogen	0.25	" " "
Temporary hardness	3	" " "
Total hardness	33	" " "
Permanent hardness	30	" " "
Lead in Solution	Nil	
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil	
Residual Chlorine—Actual free	0.01	" " "
Total including chloramines	0.04	" " "
pH Value	7.4	" " "
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	

Bacteriological Examination

Total of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar at 22°C. 3 days	5
Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing on Agar at 37°C. 2 days	1
Presumptive B.Coli	Nil per 100 ml.

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

(Sgd.) R. MALLINDER

2nd October 1954.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

In 1954, the development of the Westerton Hall Housing Estate necessitated the provision of a new sewer. A new sewer was laid in Wide Lane to deal with the proposed Low Moor Housing Estate.

During 1954 the Gildersome (Town Street) relief sewer was completed. This has overcome the difficulty previously experienced of surcharge during

storm periods. Work on the provision of a relief sewer for the Westerton Area began during the year.

A by-pass sewer has been laid at Bantam Grove to relieve surcharged conditions on part of the Topcliffe sewer.

Provision of Sewers required:

- (1) Gelderd Road
- (2) Tingley Common
- (3) Woodhouse Lane.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Extensions of existing work 1954—None.

Adequacy of present sewage disposal works:

The main Dewsbury Road Works is under capacity. An experimental pilot plant is being installed to assist in collection of data prior to completing drawing, etc., for a proposed second stage of reconstruction and extension.

Other sewage disposal works are reasonably adequate and during the year no major works have been called for or are required.

Complaints have again been received from the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board regarding the effluent from the Dewsbury Road Works. In connection with this, the action outlined above has been taken.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	13,809
No. of waste water closets	0
No. of privy middens	70
No. of pail or tub closets	8
No. of new water closets in old buildings provided in 1954 (conversion of existing privy middens)	1
No. of new water closets in new buildings provided in 1954	199

Existing privy middens referred to above are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available.

A small number of privy middens still remain in Drighlington in connection with houses shortly to be dealt with in clearance areas.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March 1954 are given below:

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated)	12,053 tons
No. of premises from which refuse collected	14,889 tons

Cost Statement

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
	£	£	£	%
Gross Expenditure:				
(i) Labour	9174	2616	11790	58
(ii) Transport	8397	14	8411	41
(iii) Plant, equipment, land buildings	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other items	52	200	252	
(v) Total gross expenditure ...	17623	2830	20453	100
Gross Income	353	1576	1929	—
Net Cost	17270	1254	18524	—
Capital expenditure met from revenue	—	—	—	—

UNIT COSTS

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	15	3	4	4	19	7
Gross cost per ton, transport only	13	11	—		13	11
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	28	8	2	1	30	9
	£		£		£	
Net cost per 1,000 population	436		32		468	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1160		84		1244	

All refuse collected is tipped. The Westerton Road and Gelderd Road Tips continued to be used throughout the year.

All tipping is strictly controlled and carried out to ensure some suitable future use of the land concerned.

SALVAGE

Salvage is carried out by the Department and is integrated with the scheme for refuse collection and disposal.

Waste Paper

Most of the income referred to is derived from the collection and sale of waste paper.

Collection paper is taken to the Central Depot where hand and power baling machines are installed to deal with all waste paper after preliminary sorting. In addition to the waste paper collected by the refuse collection vehicles in routine refuse collection, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops and offices.

During 1954, the total amount of waste paper collected was 197 tons, this being the highest total since 1949. The amount received from its sale was £1,395.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:

1946	.....	168 tons
1947	.....	171 „
1948	.....	263 „
1949	.....	270 „
1950	.....	161 „
1951	.....	189 „
1952	.....	161 „
1953	.....	170 „
1954	.....	197 „

Kitchen Waste

Kitchen waste continued to be collected throughout the year on a reduced scale. 85 tons were collected and this realised £361.

Other Materials

There was a fall off in the demand for other materials during the year and only £10 was received in 1954. This was from the sale of scrap metal.

General

The total salvage income for the year ended 31st December, 1954 was £1,766 compared with £1,781 in the previous year. This slight decrease occurred in spite of an increase in the quantity of paper collected and was due to a fall in the price of waste paper.

Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940, a total of £28,728 has been received from the sale of salvaged material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:

Town Hall	Men
Wellington Street	Women
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women
Churwell	Men
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground	Men and Women

The policy adopted by the Health Committee of modernising one block of sanitary conveniences each year has continued to be operated. During 1954, the conveniences at Westerton Road, Tingley were modernised and it is now proposed to deal with the block at Gildersome Green.

The question of the replacement of the conveniences in the Town Centre continued under discussion during the year.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1954:

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	154	154
Defective drainage	28	30
Defective sink waste pipes	10	13
Defective gutters and downspouts	56	69
Defective water closets	120	98
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation	2	—
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1	—
Overflowing cesspools	6	6
Defects of water supply	19	15
Insufficient water supply	2	6
Water in cellars	2	1
Flooding	—	2
House dilapidations	188	171
Dampness in dwellings	49	38
Rain penetration of dwellings	124	93
Reflux of smoke	16	13
Dangerous buildings	1	1
Dangerous chimney stack	1	—
Worn Sinks	9	—
Lack of cooking facilities	12	8
Lack of washing facilities	2	3
Dirty houses	3	4
Dangerous walls	2	1
Defective paving	3	2
Insufficient refuse accommodation	153	144
Dumping of refuse	2	—
Offensive accumulation	4	4
Offensive smell	4	2
Defective bin shelter	1	—
Illegal overcrowding	—	1
Burning spoil bank	1	—
Dangerous pit shaft	1	—
Excessive smoke emission	1	—
Keeping of animals	2	3
Unsatisfactory piggery drainage	2	3
	981	885
Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances		3057
Statutory Notices served		136
Informal Notices served		845
778 Informal Notices and 107 Statutory Notices were complied with.		

The number of nuisances found and abated has remained fairly constant for the past few years, but shows a reduction on the figures for the immediate post-war years.

Figures for the past five years are:

1954	.....	981
1953	.....	922
1952	.....	976
1951	.....	949
1950	.....	1372

SHOPS ACT 1950

87 inspections were made of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

In only two cases were conditions found which required action under the Act. One case was in respect of a lack of washing facilities and one in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation. Both cases were still outstanding at the end of the year.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated waters. The treatment comprises continuous filtration and treatment with chlorine and ammonia.

From the appearance of the water when inspected and from reports received on the samples of bath water sent to the laboratory, the water in the two baths is kept in a satisfactory condition.

8 samples were taken from the Swimming Baths during 1954. All of the 8 were reported from the laboratory as being satisfactory.

The following is a specimen report:

Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

From Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Morley.

Main piped supply, Morley Corporation.

Water taken from outlet, 1st class bath, Public Baths, Morley
(filtered and chlorinated)

Date and hour of collection, 31-8-54. 11-42 a.m.

Probable number of coliform bacilli Nil per 100 ml.

Probable number of faecal coli Nil per 100 ml.

(Signed) L. A. LITTLE

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

- 1 Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs 1
 Number of Council Houses disinfested 1
 Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs 79
 Number of other houses disinfested 79
- 2 Methods employed for bed bug infestation:
 - (a) Fumigation with H.C.N.
 - (b) Spraying with contact insecticides.
- 3 Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:
 In every case, the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out. During 1954, 72 tenants were removed by the fumigation van.
- 4 Supervision of Council Houses:
 - (a) Health Department—Sanitary Inspectors.
 - (b) Housing Department—Housing Director.

2 Housing Visitors (Women).

The system in operation by which the furniture and effects of all families transferred to Council houses is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector before removal takes place and where considered necessary, van fumigation by H.C.N. carried out, has operated very successfully. Well over a thousand new houses have been occupied since the war and the number of cases of bed bug infestation found in the new houses has been extremely small. Such few cases as have occurred have all been found to be associated with the subsequent purchase of second-hand furniture obtained from premises known to be infested. The Council's regulations require that such furniture shall be inspected before being taken to the Council house, and if this regulation was strictly complied with these few cases could also be prevented.

There seems to be no doubt that the general availability of efficient modern insecticides has done much to reduce the incidence of bed bug infestation throughout the town and the number of cases in private houses referred to the Department is much below the figure obtaining before the war.

On the other hand, there appears to be an increasing tendency to call upon the assistance of the Department for dealing with other insect pests and in appropriate cases the services of our Disinfestation Operative are made available.

During 1954 considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with infestations by red mite (*Bryobia*) and it is disappointing to have to report that so far, the methods of eradication suggested by entomological experts have not proved very successful.

RODENT CONTROL

Number of properties inspected during 1954:

(a) As a result of notifications	271
(b) Otherwise	672
Number of properties found to be infested with rats	148
Number of properties found to be infested with mice	244
Total number of treatments carried out	392

The work of rodent control is organised in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

During the year, an attempt has been made to inspect as many as possible of the agricultural and other premises likely to be subject to rat infestation. The results of this work suggest that the continuing efforts of the past few years have resulted in a considerable reduction in the amount of infestation existing. Difficulty continues to be experienced with the premises of small pig and poultry keepers and it would seem that improvements in the types of structure used for these purposes will be necessary before any lasting improvement can be achieved in these cases.

Test baiting of manholes was again carried out in 10% of the manholes. With the exception of a small area in East Ardsley, the degree of infestation was so slight that normal maintenance treatment was not required. A portion of the East Ardsley area was given full maintenance treatments.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

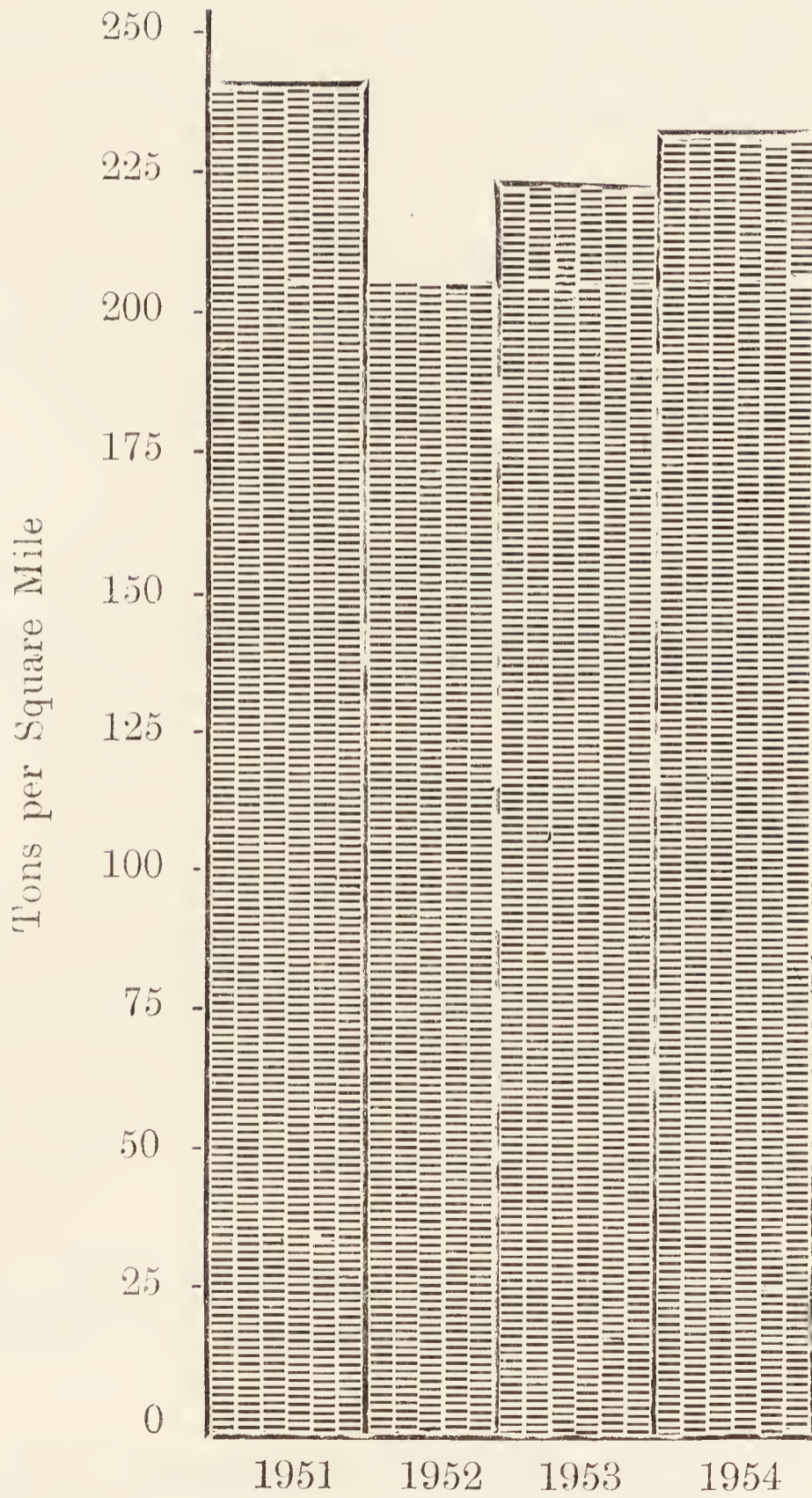
Six formal timed observations were made of smoke emitting plant during the year. Excessive black smoke was noted in four instances. In one case a verbal warning was given and in three cases the Council issued warning letters.

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. These are situated in the centre of the town and of course, give the results for that area only. Three instruments are in use. A soot deposit gauge records the total soot deposits, a sulphur recording gauge indicates the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles.

The following table indicates the results obtained from these instruments:

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ³ Cylinder (Milligrams per day)	Air Filter (Milligrams per cubic metre)
January	16.27	42.56	0.219
February	30.99	41.08	0.289
March	21.53	36.73	0.182
April	12.85	28.05	0.138
May	24.07	24.35	0.130
June	16.38	14.29	0.079
July	17.33	13.34	0.073
August	12.39	11.86	0.078
September	14.68	20.01	0.094
October	19.84	27.88	0.185
November	32.19	38.54	0.300
December	17.23	31.02	0.202

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram on the opposite page:

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE

RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock ...	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	2
Total number of inspections	7
Samples taken:	
Rag Flock	2
Woollen Felt	1
Cotton Felt	1
Coir Fibre	1

One sample of rag flock did not conform to the standards laid down by the Regulations. A formal warning was issued in this case.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937:

	Number on Register	Inspections
Factories without mechanical power	15	2
Factories with mechanical power	219	47
Other premises subject to the Act	9	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	243	50

As a result of these inspections the following defects were found and/or remedied. The defects remedied include some carried over from previous year:

	Found	Remedied
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	10	2

Outworkers

The number of outworkers on the register in 1954 was 10. Inspections were made in all cases and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on

the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make byelaws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such byelaws are in operation in this area.

There are 45 hairdressers on the register and 26 visits of inspection were made during the year. In one case, hairdressing was found to be carried out in premises which were unregistered and did not comply with the byelaws. Following representations by the Department, the premises were closed.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises were registered as Pet Shops during 1954. 47 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There were twelve caravans in the district during the year. Five of these were occupied by persons engaged on temporary work in the district and these were licensed on a short-term basis. Seven caravans were occupied without licence and were removed following informal action by the Department.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the Borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one is used for the manufacture of bone meal and in the other, fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 16 inspections were made. Informal action was taken in one case.

HOUSING

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1954.

TABLE D. — HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of dwelling houses in the district	13979
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	4000
1 Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:	
	(S.C.)
1 (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3000 445 †
Number of inspections made for the purpose	4534 692 †
2 (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	445
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	692
3 Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2661
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head 3(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	445
† The figures shown above include inspections carried out for the purpose of preparing a slum clearance programme as required by the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act, 1954.	
2 Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	408
3 Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
A Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local authority	0
B Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	51

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners	31
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

C Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4 Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein.
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.

It is not possible to give any estimate of the overcrowding position short of making a complete survey of the district. All Council houses are let on a "points" letting scheme in which overcrowding is the principal factor in estimating need. It would seem that most of the serious cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, as the vast majority of families now qualifying for houses are not overcrowded under the standards of the Housing Act, 1936.

An Official Representation was made in respect of a Clearance Area comprising 44 houses.

New Houses

5 Number of new houses provided during the year:

By the local authority:	
Permanent type	166
Temporary type	0
By Private Enterprise	33

6 Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with Section 20, "Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation":

The local authority have signified their intention of accepting suitable schemes under the Act for the improvement of dwelling-houses. During the year, four applications for Improvement Grants were approved.

Present Position of Houses Provided by the Local Authority

(a) Total number of completed permanent type Council Houses	2639
(b) Other houses included in the Corporate Property, Artisan dwellings and old property	71
(c) Completed temporary type Council houses	100

Building Programme for 1955

Corporation Contracts: Anticipated completions approximately	180
--	-----

Sites Acquired

Low Moor	382
Asquith Avenue, South	80

Housing Survey

During 1954, a survey was made of the general housing conditions of the area in order to provide the information required by Section 1 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954. As a result of this survey, it was found that there are 2,661 houses in the Borough which merit clearance action under the provisions of the Housing Acts. These houses were placed in two groups according to the degree of urgency for action and the following table shows the ward incidence of the houses referred to:

Ward	Group I	Group II
North Ward	173	184
South Ward	166	183
Central Ward	277	204
Churwell	60	101
Gildersome	133	138
Drighlington	226	273
East Ardsley	192	95
West Ardsley	157	99

The Council submitted proposals to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the demolition of 500 of these houses during the next five years and these proposals have since been approved by the Minister. It is estimated that it may take more than twenty years to deal with the whole of the houses included in the full clearance programme.

It is worthy of emphasis that even when the 2,661 houses previously referred to have been cleared, there will still remain 2,580 back-to-back

houses in the Borough. It seems likely therefore that by the time the present clearance programme has been dealt with, many of these remaining back-to-back houses may require attention.

Slum Clearance

The displacement of persons from houses included in the clearance areas made in 1952 and 1953 was carried out during the year.

A further Clearance Area comprising some 44 houses in the Bridge Street area was declared during the year and the Council decided to proceed by way of a Compulsory Purchase Order. This procedure allows for a subsequent orderly development of the cleared sites and avoids the eyesores of the derelict spaces so frequently associated with pre-war clearance areas.

Additionally, some 9 houses were dealt with by way of individual demolition or closing orders.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council decided to make grants under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 for the improvement and modernisation of dwelling houses in suitable cases. Grants were made in four cases during the year.

There are many houses in the area which could by the provision of such amenities as the provision of baths, internal water closets and hot water systems, be brought up to the standard of modern houses and it is thought that there are many owners who would find it very definitely to their advantage to make use of these facilities, which are available to them to obtain financial assistance towards the cost of modernising their property.

Overcrowding

It would not be possible to give any accurate estimate of the extent of overcrowding in the Borough without the carrying out of a detailed house to house survey and for many reasons such a survey is out of the question at the moment.

The Council's "Points" Letting Scheme, which has been in operation since 1945 makes overcrowding a principal factor in estimating need and it is felt that this has been responsible for the abatement of much over-list, only 43 families were overcrowded on the statutory standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1936. When the overcrowding survey was carried out in 1937, there were 685 overcrowded houses in the area. It seems that the position has greatly improved since that date and it would indeed be very disappointing were it not so in view of the number of post-war houses built

and the emphasis placed upon overcrowding in the allocation of those houses.

Certificates of Disrepair

The provisions of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act regarding rent increases came into operation during the year and tenants faced with notices for increased rent were entitled to apply to the local authority for certificates of disrepair in cases where they claimed that the house was not in a proper state of repair. Contrary to general expectations, the number of applications was quite small, but this was probably due to the fact that few landlords took advantage of the provisions of the Act during these first few months.

29 Certificates of disrepair were granted during the period and none of these was revoked.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies

Visits of inspection to Milk Dealers	217
Visits of inspection to Dairies	24
Total	241

Legal Proceedings taken—none.

Formal Action taken—none.

Informal Action taken—9 cases.

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register:

Daires—8.

Distributors—158.

Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	36
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	36
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	129
Licensed retailers of Accredited Milk	1
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

	No. of Samples taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	22	22	0
Sterilised	18	18	0
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	19	19	0
Untreated	11	9	2
Tuberculin Tested Raw	8	7	1
	—	—	—
	78	75	3
	—	—	—

Biological Sampling of Milk

18 samples were taken during the year and two of these were reported upon as tuberculous. In both instances, the milk was already being heat-treated and the service of notices under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was not required.

Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries found the infected animals in each case and these were removed from the herd.

Adulteration of Milk

34 samples were taken during the year for the detection of adulteration. One sample was found to be adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken in respect of this case and a conviction was recorded.

General

The position found on the inspection of the premises of milk dealers and the results of milk samples taken show a very satisfactory state of affairs. It is particularly gratifying to find that more than 96% of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examination have satisfied the prescribed tests.

The most important event during the year was the inclusion of the Borough in a "specified area" declared under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1950. This means that as from the 1st October, 1954, it became illegal to retail any milk in the Borough other than pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This has had the effect of prohibiting those producer-retailers with non-tuberculin tested herds who still operated, from selling their own milk direct from the farm. Instead, they now have to send their milk in for pasteurisation and draw bottled pasteurised milk from the processing dairies for their retail rounds. There will be some who will regret the passing of the producer-retailer and the loss of their opportunity of obtaining their milk from the farm around the corner. The Public Health Officer welcomes the scheme as a strong safeguard against the otherwise ever-present risk of the sale of tuberculous milk—a risk the reality of which is shown from the figures for local biological milk sampling. In any case, the order has merely hastened what was apparently likely to occur as a result of other factors. In 1938, there were about 50 producer-retailers in the Borough and immediately before the 1st October, 1954, this number had fallen to 6.

Another useful effect of the Order is that all milk sold in the Borough must now be delivered in bottles or other sealed containers.

Ice Cream

No. of premises registered:

(a) Manufacturers	0
(b) Retailers	144
(c) Producer-Retailers	5
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	41
Number of these reported as satisfactory	41
Number of these reported as unsatisfactory	0

Much work has been done by local authorities throughout the country to improve the conditions under which ice cream is manufactured and sold. The fact that all the samples taken in 1954 are satisfactory is an indication of the results which have been achieved.

Meat Inspection

General slaughtering of animals for food, which had not been carried out in Morley since 1940, recommenced in July 1954. The Government made the local authorities responsible for ensuring that there were adequate facilities for slaughtering available in the areas and for seeing that there were no breakdowns in the meat supplies. The changeover was carried out smoothly and without difficulty, but a considerable amount of preparatory work had to be done by the Department to ensure this result.

In 1940 there were some fifteen licenced slaughterhouses in the Borough. In the intervening years some of these had gone over to other uses and others had fallen into serious dilapidation. A number of applications for the re-licensing of slaughterhouses was received. Where it was considered impossible for the premises to be brought up to the proper standard, the applicants were informed. In other cases, schedules were prepared of the works required to bring the premises up to the standard desired by the Department. In some cases, owners decided not to proceed with their schemes and eventually eight slaughterhouses were brought up to standard and licensed. By these means it has been possible to achieve a standard higher than any which existed locally before the war.

In these slaughterhouses a complete inspection has been carried out of every animal slaughtered, as is shown in the tables which follow. A general tendency for butchers to slaughter at nights and week-ends makes it inevitable that much of this work has to be performed out of normal working hours. Wherever possible, the Inspector is present at the time of slaughter and special attention is given to the prevention of unnecessary pain and suffering. The disposal of condemned meat is arranged by the Department, but any salvage value which may be obtained, is paid over to the butcher concerned.

447 visits were made to slaughterhouses during the year and the following tables set out in detail the results found.

	Cattle Excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	193	216	21	1210	647	-
Number inspected	193	216	21	1210	646	-
OTHER DISEASES:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some organ or part condemned	18	34	-	79	21	-
%	9.3	15.7	-	6.5	3.4	
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some organ or part condemned	35	67	-	-	28	-
%	18.1	31.4	-	-	4.3	-
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Meat Condemned

Whole Carcasses:

1 Cow—Tuberculosis.

1 Pig—Oedema.

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:

(a) Tuberculosis Only

Bovines:

38 Heads and Tongues
83 Lungs
10 Livers
2 Udders
28 Mesenteries
2 Spleens

Pigs:

26 Heads and Tongues
5 Plucks
1 Kidney
2 Mesenteries
3 Lungs
1 Liver

(b) Other Diseases

Bovines:

Heads and Tongues	Antinomycosis	1
Lungs	Antinomycosis	1
Mesenteries	Antinomycosis	1
Lungs	Distomatosis	2
Livers	Distomatosis	1
Lungs	Pleurisy	2
Lungs	Abscesses	4
Livers	Abscesses	11
Udders	Abscesses	1
Livers	Cavernous Angioma	5
Livers	Hepatitis	1
Livers	Cirrhosis	10
Livers	Cirrhosis due to distamatosis ...	4
Udders	Mastitis	5
Kidneys	Nephritis	1
Hearts	Pericarditis	2
Livers	Necrosis	3
Lungs	Pneumonia	1
Lungs	Congestion	1
Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	1
Kidneys	Atrophy	1

Pigs:

Skin	Urticaria	1
Lungs	Pneumonia	11
Hearts	Pneumonia	1
Plucks	Pneumonia	2
Livers	Cirrhosis	1
Lungs	Pleurisy	1
Plucks	Cloudy Swelling	2
Hearts	Pericarditis	2
Kidneys	Hydronephritis	2

Sheep:

Lungs	Strongyles	7
Livers	Strongyles	21
Lungs	Septic Pneumonia	1
Livers	Abscesses	3
Lungs	Abscesses	2
Hearts	Abscesses	1
Kidneys	Abscesses	1
Livers	Cirrhosis	20
Livers	Distomatosis	22

Totals:

Bovines	59
Pigs	23
Sheep	78
	<hr/>
	160
	<hr/>

Total weight of meat condemned: 1 ton 10 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.

Food Inspection

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:

Luncheon Meat	41 tins	Grapefruit	10 tins
Stewed Steak	32 tins	Grape Juice	1 tin
Jellied Veal	1 tin	Celery	1 tin
Ham	22 tins	Apples	8 tins
Beef Loaf	6 tins	Cherries	5 tins
Corned Beef	27 tins	Apricot Pulp	1 tin
Chopped Pork	2 tins	Gooseberries	12 tins
Beef	10 tins	Carrots	6 tins
Tongue	21 tins	Tomatoes	50 tins
Beef	71 lbs.	Vegetable Salad	1 tin
Mutton	65 lbs.	Soup	10 tins
Steak Pudding	2 tins	Beans	26 tins
Red Currants	24 tins	Peas	64 tins
Pineapple	40 tins	Pilchards	3 tins
Fruit Salad	9 tins	Sardines	4 tins
Peaches	31 tins	Salmon	11 tins
Pears	50 tins	Lobster	1 tin
Apricots	17 tins	Tuna Fish	3 tins
Bilberries	112 tins	Haddock Fillets	3 stone
Strawberries	13 tins	Jam	4 tins
Plums	69 tins	Marmalade	1 tin
Oranges	66 tins	Jelly Crystals	20 cartons
Black Currants	59 tins	Milk	60 tins
Prunes	11 tins	Milk Powder	30 lbs.
Raspberries	10 tins	Cream	4 tins
Grapes	3 tins	Margarine	7 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned: 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 1lb.

Much of the above food was brought to the attention of the Department by the traders concerned. The occasions on which unfit food is found exposed for sale are very rare.

Special Examinations of Food

During the course of the year, various samples and specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Four samples of Dried Milk Powder from a canteen were examined as to their suitability for consumption. These were favourably reported upon.

Two samples of creamed rice were sent for bacteriological examination and one for chemical examination. These were from a canning establishment in the district. The results indicated a satisfactory treatment of the product.

Two samples of orange fruit drink were submitted to the Public Analyst. These were satisfactory.

Three samples of liquid egg from a local egg processing plant were examined by the bacteriologist, who reported them as satisfactory.

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning Notifications:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Nil	Nil	5	Nil

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Single Cases:

Agent Identified	Unknown Cause	Total
3	2	5

Five individual cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. In three cases the causal agent was salmonella typhimurium and the organism responsible was not isolated in the other two cases. In none of the cases was it possible to identify the infected food.

Inspection of Food Premises

Number of Inspections of:

Ice Cream Premises	168
Fried Fish Shops	210
Bakehouses	142
Meat Shops and Stalls	335
Canteens	211
Retail Food Shops	498
Other Food Premises	149
Food Stalls, Carts and Delivery Vans	385

Total ... 2098

In connection with these inspections, informal action was taken in 63 instances.

Food Hygiene

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention throughout 1954.

Whilst there still remains much to be done, the progress which has been made has been most encouraging.

Educational and propaganda work has continued throughout the year. Lectures of food handling, arranged in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Brigade, were held during the year and these were well-attended.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notification of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases" 1954:

Scarlet Fever	53
Diphtheria	0
Pneumonia	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Erysipelas	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (New cases)	12
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (New cases)	5
Whooping Cough	113
Measles	37
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
Dysentery	38
Food Poisoning	2

Total ... 271

Notification of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases" included in preceding table occurring in school children:

Scarlet Fever	40
Pneumonia	0
Measles	14
Whooping Cough	45
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Dysentery	10

Total ... 111

Isolation Hospitals

Scacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds Returns 1954:

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysen- tery	Polio- myelitis	Total
Admissions	7	3	4	1	15
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0

Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, Returns 1954:

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysen- tery	Food Poisoning	Total
Admissions	27	1	3	1	42
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 1954

	Total cases notified	Admitted to Hospitals	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	53	34	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	0
Pneumonia	1	0	0
Erysipelas	8	0	0
Whooping Cough	113	4	0
Measles	37	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	0
Dysentery	38	14	0
Food Poisoning	2	1	0

Age Group Incidence and Analysis of Notified Diseases.

(See separate table)

Cancer

Total Deaths: Males 50. Females 30. Total 80.

Number of deaths from cancer in:

1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
80	86	70	82	73	69	65

Analysis of the 80 deaths in 1954 is given as follows:

Males		Females	
Cancer of Stomach	9	Cancer of Stomach	9
Cancer of Lung	13	Cancer of Lung	0
Other	28	Cancer of Breast	7
		Cancer of Uterus	3
		Other	11
	—		—
	50		30
	—		—

Ages at Death as shown in the following table:

		Males	Females	Total
Age under 30 years	.....	3	0	3
„ 30—39 years	.....	2	1	3
„ 40—49 years	.....	9	3	12
„ 50—59 years	.....	8	7	15
„ 60—69 years	.....	11	6	17
„ 70—79 years	.....	12	12	24
„ 80—89 years	.....	5	1	6
		<hr/> 50	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 80

Tuberculosis

New cases and Mortality during 1954:

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1954:

		Notifications	Deaths
Pulmonary	.....	12	4
Non-Pulmonary	.....	5	0
		<hr/> 17	<hr/> 4

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
35—45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0

**AGE GROUP MORTALITY
ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia									
(all forms)	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	14
Tuberculosis									
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Non - Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal									
Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis									
Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	10	18
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

	North Ward	Cent. Ward	South Ward	Chur- well Ward	E & W Ardsley Ward	Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephaliti								
Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal								
Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis:								
Pulmonary	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
Non -- Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia								
(all forms)	5	4	1	1	1	2	0	14
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	5	1	2	1	3	1	18
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AGE GROUP INCIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+ total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0	4	3	5	37	3	0	0	0	0	53
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	3	6	6	8	4	9	1	0	1	0	0	38
Tuberculosis:												
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	3	12
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Whooping Cough	18	10	11	16	12	45	0	0	1	0	0	113
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	2	5	5	4	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	37
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	24	21	27	31	28	107	4	2	8	3	12	271

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

CASES			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
NOTIFIED	TREATED					
	At home.	In hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**

The tables showing the notifications of infectious diseases received during the year are given in the Report and reference to these tables show that there was no high incidence of any serious infectious disease during the year.

There were, however, 113 notifications of whooping cough and 37 notifications of measles. Last year there were 516 notifications of measles and 202 notifications of whooping cough.

1953 was a year when these diseases were prevalent and a fresh group of susceptible young children contracted these illnesses and this period did persist on into the early months of 1954, but with numbers falling rapidly.

Scarlet Fever also was prevalent in the early part of the year, but again the numbers notified dropped from 88 to 53 and the illness continued to be of the mild type.

No death was recorded from Scarlet Fever, Measles or Whooping Cough.

38 cases of dysentery were notified during 1954 and in 35 cases the diagnosis was confirmed and the infecting organism isolated and identified. In each case this organism was reported as "Shigella Sonnei."

Sonnei dysentery is a common infection and many cases occur which are not notified. In general it is not a serious illness except occasionally in older persons, in infants and in debilitated persons, and many mild cases are not sufficiently ill to induce them to call for medical advice and consequently they are not notified.

Such persons suffering from the milder forms of the illness and handling foods are commonly the cause of spreading this condition. In making inquiries, we constantly have information of individuals or groups of persons who appear to have had this condition at some recent time.

No case of the more serious Salmonella Typhi-Murium infection was reported or ascertained.

One case of acute poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The patient, a girl of two years of age, was suspected of having contracted

the disease and was admitted to Seacroft Hospital for observation, but later the diagnosis was amended.

Two cases of Food Poisoning were notified but these were in members of a family returned from another area and presenting symptoms of food poisoning. Although detailed investigation was carried out, no suspected food was ascertained either in this area or in the area from which these two persons had recently come.

The diagnosis was not confirmed in either of these patients. Neither patient was admitted to hospital and in each case the illness was not severe in type.

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified in respect of a patient at home. The diagnosis was not confirmed as a case of "puerperal infection" and here again the patient was not admitted to hospital.

No case of diphtheria was notified and no suspected case came under observation.

12 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and five new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

These figures compare favourably with 18 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified last year and seven cases of non-pulmonary.

Four deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are reported and none from other forms of tuberculosis. The figures here again are lower than they have been in recent years.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation and Treatment of Infectious Diseases

There is now no Isolation Hospital in the Morley Area.

Cases from this District are now sent to the Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital at Wakefield.

Cases of acute poliomyelitis are sent, in the first place, to Seacroft Isolation Hospital and many are later transferred to the Orthopaedic Unit of Pinderfields Hospital.

Cases may be sent to other Hospitals in the Group.

There has been no undue incidence of any infectious diseases during the year and accommodation has been readily available for all patients where institution accommodation has been necessary or requested.

It has been pointed out before that the accommodation in a large number of homes in Morley is such that the care of cases of infectious illness in the home is not practicable.

Ambulance facilities for the transport of cases of infectious diseases are provided through the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service,

Diphtheria Immunisation

Statement of Treatments carried out:

	Children under 5 years of age	Children aged 5 to 15 years	
Primary Treatments	302	14	316
Reinforcing Treatments	20	234	254
			<hr/>
	Totals of completed treatments		570
			<hr/>

The position at the end of the year in relation to School and under-school-age children is shown in this statement:

	Children under 5 years of age	Children aged 5 to 15 years	
Treatments completed	999	4693	5692
Percentage immunised	33.3	58.6	63.13

Again the figures show a falling off in the number of children treated. This is particularly noticeable in the under 5 group where susceptibility to diphtheria is most marked.

No doubt the fact that no cases of diphtheria have occurred in Morley for many years gives a sense of security and influences the attitude of many who would accept the protection if the danger of contracting the disease did not appear so negligible as it may in present circumstances.

Whooping Cough Protective Treatment

As reported in a previous Annual Report, protective treatment against Whooping Cough is available for children up to 4 years of age.

This scheme of protective treatment has operated since 1952.

Treatment may be given in the Local Authority's Welfare Centres and Clinics, or may be given by Local Practitioners to whom a fee would be payable by the Local Health Authority.

Combined protective treatment, that is, combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria treatment, is not, approved for purposes of this scheme.

Number to whom complete treatments were given, and of whom we have records, are as follows for the year:

Children under 6 months of age	1
Children aged 6 months to 1 year	51
Children aged 1 year to 2 years	81
Children aged 2 years to 3 years	13
Children aged 3 years to 4 years and over	30
	<hr/>
Total ...	176
	<hr/>

These figures do not give any accurate indication of the total number of children in the District who have received the protective treatment. The figures relate only to children who have received treatment under the scheme referred to and are so recorded in this department.

Vaccinations, 1954:

The following table shows the numbers of vaccinations carried out in the year:

	Ages at date of vaccination					Total
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 yrs. and over	
Primary Vaccination	43	53	3	3	6	108
Re-Vaccination	—	—	2	1	13	16
Total ...						124

During 1953, when a case of small-pox occurred in Morley and several cases occurred in the West Riding, a very large number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations were carried out. In all, 6,353 primary vaccinations and 4,976 re-vaccinations were recorded. In the succeeding years, these figures have dropped to the very low figures of 124 for 1954—a figure comparable with 1952 when 146 vaccinations were recorded and with earlier years.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This protective treatment against Tuberculosis was made available to an age-group of School-children, i.e., to the age-group of 13 years. This group was selected because it gave, in every case, at least one full year of observation after receiving treatment and before leaving school at age 15.

Few cases received this treatment in 1954—a total of only 15 children, 8 male and 7 female.

The scheme will be brought into general application in the schools in the Borough in 1955, when it is hoped that most of the children eligible to receive this treatment will accept it.

It is pointed out that apart from this special scheme, this treatment can, and is in fact, being given through the Chest Clinic Service of the Hospital Board and is offered, where necessary, to all ascertained contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis as these are reported or found.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Estimated population of Morley for 1954: 39,560.

Births

603 births were notified in 1954 under the Public Health Act, 1936, as compared with 648 in 1953.

Distribution of Notified Births in Wards:

Wards	Males	Females	Total
Morley North	50	34	84
Morley Central	51	50	101
Morley South	50	51	101
Churwell	17	12	29
East Ardsley	27	28	55
West Ardsley	54	41	95
Gildersome	33	34	67
Drighlington	30	25	55
Other districts	8	8	16
	320	283	603

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the birth-rate gives 316 boys and 259 girls—a total of 575.

13 Boys and eight girls are recorded as illegitimate.

The corrected birth-rate figure is 15.08 per 1,000 population.

The corrected birth-rate figure for 1953 is 13.6 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past five years are:

1949	17.21
1950	15.91
1951	13.91
1952	13.4
1953	13.6

The Registrar-General's returns show the following live birth-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1954:

England and Wales	15.2
Administrative County	15.3
Urban Districts	14.8
Rural Districts	16.4

Deaths

Wards	Males	Females	Total
Morley North	35	29	64
Morley Central	34	45	79
Morley South	51	48	99
Churwell	18	13	31
East Ardsley	18	22	40
West Ardsley	37	40	77
Drighlington	30	20	50
Gildersome	22	19	41
	<hr/> 245 <hr/>	<hr/> 236 <hr/>	<hr/> 481 <hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the death-rate gives 245 males and 236 females—a total of 481.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1953 was 12.4 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1954 is 12.81 per 1,000 population, and the figures for the past 5 years are:

1949	13.04
1950	12.23
1951	15.26
1952	14.1
1953	12.4

The Registrar-General's returns show the following death-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1954:

England and Wales	11.3
Administrative County	12.5
Urban Districts	12.8
Rural Districts	11.4

**ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED 65
YEARS AND OVER**

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Chur- well Ward	E. @ W. Ardsley Ward	Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total	
65-69	12	9	19	3	3	35	2	10	63
70-74	13	10	17	4	10	14	9	6	83
75-79	6	19	18	2	7	15	7	8	82
80-84	8	11	13	2	6	9	6	5	60
85-89	6	2	6	4	5	1	3	4	31
90 plus	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	8
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	48	52	74	15	31	47	27	33	327
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MORLEY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Causes of Death—1954

	Males	Females	Total
1 Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	3	1	4
2 Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
3 Syphilitic Diseases	1	0	1
4 Diphtheria	0	0	0
5 Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6 Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8 Measles	0	0	0
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10 Malignant neoplasm—stomach	9	9	18
11 Malignant neoplasm—lung, and bronchus	13	0	13
12 Malignant neoplasm—breast	0	7	7
13 Malignant neoplasm—uterus	0	3	3
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	26	10	36
15 Lukaemia and alukaemia	2	1	3
16 Diabetes	1	1	2
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	39	45	84
18 Coronary disease, Angina	40	44	84
19 Hypertension with heart disease	7	13	20
20 Other heart disease	33	32	65
21 Other circulatory disease	6	18	24
22 Influenza	0	2	2
23 Pneumonia	4	10	14
24 Bronchitis	19	7	26
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	6	6	12
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	5	0	5
30 Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0
31 Congenital malformations	0	3	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	9	28
33 Motor vehicle accidents	5	1	6
34 All other accidents	2	9	11
35 Suicide	0	2	2
36 Homicide and operations of war	1	0	1
	<hr/> 245	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 481

	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths of Infants under 1 year	11	3	14
Legitimate	11	3	14
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Total number of Live Births	316	259	575
Legitimate	303	251	554
Illegitimate	13	8	21
Total number of Still Births	6	7	13
Legitimate	5	7	12
Illegitimate	1	0	1

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Deaths and Death-rate:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Deaths	57	89	58	60	44
Death-rate	1.42	2.24	1.46	1.51	1.11

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1954:

	Males	Females
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	10
Bronchitis	19	7
Other respiratory diseases	2	2
	—	—
	25	19
	—	—

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 24.3 per 1,000 live births.
The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:

1949	38.0	
1950	26.4	
		per 1,000 live births
1951	43.6	
1952	20.1	
1953	31.5	

Comparative Infantile Mortality Rate:

England and Wales	25.5	
Administrative County ...	28.0	
		per 1,000 live births
Urban Districts	28.3	
Rural Districts	27.2	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	North Ward	Cent. Ward	South Ward	Chur- well Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards	Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
Premature Births								
and Congenital								
Defects	0	2	3	2	1	0	1	10
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violent								
Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Defined								
Conditions ...	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0	5	3	2	2	0	1	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cancer

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past five years:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Deaths	73	82	70	68	80
Death-rate	1.82	2.07	1.76	2.2	2.02

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954 for the Borough of Morley, in the County of York on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

1 Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupier Prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	2	0	0
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	219	47	7	0
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	1	0	0
Total	243	50	7	0

2 Defects found

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions insti- tuted.
Want of Cleanliness	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient	0	0	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	8	2	0	3	0
(c) not separate for sexes ...	2	0	0	0	0
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	10	2	0	3	0

OUTWORK
Sections 110 and 111

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Out- workers	No. of cases of def. send- ing lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.	1					
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and Steel Cables and chains						
Iron and Steel						
Anchors and Grapnels						
Cart Gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper Bags						
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	9					
Lampshades						
Total ...	10					

TABLE C.**YEAR 1954****BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT****NUISANCE INSPECTIONS**

Total No. of Inspections made in 1954 for Nuisances only—3057.

(Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances in hand, end of 1953—417.

Nuisances found in 1954—981.

Total needing abatement	1398
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Abated during 1954	885
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Outstanding, end of 1954	513
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Notices served, Informal—845. Complied with—778.

Notices served, Statutory—136. Complied with—107.

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—1.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1954: The sewerage and development of Westerton Hall Estate.

Districts still requiring sewerage:

Gelderd Road

Tingley Common

Woodhouse Lane, Ardsley

Wide Lane, Morley (see below)

Re-drainage work in 1954:

A bypass sewer has been laid at Bantam Grove to relieve surcharged conditions of part of the Topcliffe sewer. Work is well advanced on the Wide Lane sewer necessitated primarily because of the proposed Low Moor Estate. Work is well advanced on the Westerton relief sewer. The developed portion of New Lane is now sewerage. The Gildersome (Town Street) relief sewer is completed.

Number of houses not connected to sewers: Approx. 200.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Particulars of any extensions made during 1954—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—The main Dewsbury Road works is under capacity. An experimental pilot plant is being installed to assist in collection of data prior to completing drawings, etc., for a proposed Stage 2 Reconstruction and Extension.

Any complaints from the Rivers Board?—Mainly confined to Dewsbury Road Works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of privies with open middens and covered middens	No. of Privies with covered middens	70
No. of pail or tub closets		8
No. of water closets (including trough closets)		13809
No. of waste water closets		0

Total closets 13887

Percentage of closets on the water carriage system	99.4%
No. of privies reconstructed in 1954, (a) as W.C.'s ... 1. (b) other ...	0
No. of closets, other than privies, reconstructed in 1954 as W.C.'s ...	0
No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1954:	
(a) W.C.'s	0.
(b) Other	0
No. of closets constructed in 1954 for new houses:	
(a) W.C.'s	199.
(b)	0

Any special action taken by Council to secure conversion of privies and pail closets to the water carriage system, also waste water and trough water closets to pedestal water closets? If so, what?—The remaining privies are, in the main, incapable of conversion without extension of existing sewers.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Is this in operation throughout the whole District?—Yes.

Frequency of collection—Every 9 days.

Disposal of Refuse

1.—Destruction—Nil. 2. Tipping 100%. 3. Farmers—Nil.

If tipping is in operation is it on the controlled system?—Yes.

Particulars of any extension or improvements in the service during the year—None.

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply:

1. Morley Corporation Waterworks.
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By Whom Distributed—Morley Corporation.

No. of dwelling houses on public supply	13977
No. of dwelling houses not on public supply	2
Total No. of dwelling houses in District	13979
Any extension of supply during the year?	No.

Has supply been satisfactory:

(a) In quality	Yes.	(b) In quantity	Yes
----------------------	------	-----------------------	-----

No. of examinations made during the year:

(a) Chemical. No. satisfactory 53. No. unsatisfactory ... 0

(b) Bacteriological. No. satisfactory ... 255. No. unsatisfactory ... 3

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where? No.

MILK SUPPLY

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—34.

No. found adulterated—1. No. of prosecutions—1.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of local authority for:

(a) Methylene Blue Test. No. satisfactory—6. No. unsatisfactory—2.

(b) Presence of Tuberculosis. No. negative—16. No. positive—2.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1954—No.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—158.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Any action under Sections 18, 19 and 20?—No.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953

No. of licences in force for:	Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Pasteurised Milk	31	5
(b) Sterilised Milk	127	2

Samples of Milk obtained:

(a) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)

No. satisfactory 19. No. unsatisfactory 0.

(b) Pasteurised (not including Tuberculin Tested)

No. satisfactory 22. No. unsatisfactory 0.

(c) Sterilised (not including Tuberculin Tested)

No. satisfactory 18. No. unsatisfactory 0.

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees—217.

Food and Drugs Authorities

No. of licences in force for pasteurised milk production—Nil.

No. of licences in force for sterilised milk production—Nil.

No. of samples during the year:

Pasteurised		Sterilised	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
0	0	0	0

No. of inspections made at licensed premises—Nil.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

No. of licences in force for:	Dealers	Supplementary
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	31	5
(b) Accredited Milk (to 30th Sept. 1954)	1	0

Samples obtained:

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. satisfactory 7. No. unsatisfactory 1.

(b) Accredited Milk

No. satisfactory 3. No. unsatisfactory 0.

Number of inspections made at premises of licensees—24.

Ice Cream

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

	No. Registered	Total No. of inspections in 1954
(a) Manufacturers	0	0
(b) Retailers	144	162
(c) Producer-Retailers	5	6

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, with results
Grade 1—33, 2—8, 3—0, 4—0. Total 41.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above—None.

Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—No.

Shops Act, 1950. Section 38

No. of visits made under the above Act during 1954—87.

Unsatisfactory conditions found—2. Remedied—0.

Smoke Abatement.

No. of observations each of 30 minutes duration during 1954—6.

No. showing excessive emission of black smoke—4. No. of cautions issued—4.

No. of statutory notices issued—0. No. of prosecutions—0.

Are any bye-laws in force in connection with Smoke Abatement?—Yes.

Colliery Spoil Banks

Are there any colliery spoil banks in the district?—Yes.

If so, have any been on fire during the year?—Yes.

Action by Local Authority to abate nuisances arising from firing—Service of informal notice on colliery owners.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, etc. used for human habitation

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—No.

No. on licensed sites—None.

No. on other sites—12.

No. of licensed sites for over two caravans—None.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268 (4) Public Health Act, 1936?
Yes.

Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools

No. of public swimming baths or pools—2.

No. of privately owned baths or pools open to the public—0.

If any, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of water:

Treatment of water by pressure filtration followed by chlorination.

Any samples of bath waters examined in 1954, apart from samples submitted to the Public Health (Medical Research Council) Laboratory?—No.

If so, please give particulars—Nil.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

	Number	Total No. of Inspections in 1954
Premises registered under Section 2	2	3
Premises Licensed under Section 6	1	4
Premises licensed under Section 7		
No. of samples taken	5	
No. of samples submitted to a prescribed or public analyst		5
No. of above coming within standards of cleanliness prescribed by the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951		4
No. of cautions issued 1.	No. of prosecutions	None.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

No. of inspections ... 943.

No. of infestations dealt with during the year ... 392.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS (in force in District)

Please give details of any deletions, amendments or additions to list submitted in 1953: None.

ADOPTIVE ACTS

Have any of the following been adopted?:

		Date came into force in District
Public Health Act, 1925, Part II	Yes.	1. 3.1929
Private Street Works Act, 1892	No.	
Public Health Ccts Amendment Act, 1890		
Section 41	Yes.	5. 5.1902
Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907—		
Sections 19 and 86	Yes.	7. 3.1909 Sec. 19 5.10.1908 Sec. 86

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers) ACTS, 1951

Are any of the following in force in your District?:

	Date came into force in District		Date came into force in District
Part IV Section 36	1.4.52	Part V	1.4.52
Part VI	1.4.52	Part VII	1.4.52
Part VIII Sections 75 and 76	1.4.52	Part XI	1.4.52
Part XII	1.4.52	Part XIV Section 120	1.4.52

SANITARY STAFF

Name of Sanitary Inspector: F. G. Sugden.

Other Appointments held: Diseases of Animals Acts Inspector.

Any Additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

Three additional Sanitary Inspectors.

Is staff sufficient?: Yes.

Supplementary Remarks, as to sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries. Any suggestions as to need for Clinics, etc., or as to existing Clinics, etc.?

